...me lock, he cannot ...itigation. In short, this ...y fitness requires the juror to ... unbelievable and lead the ear of ...y only to the statements of ...y and common-place facts.

...e utility of this theory is by no means ...onfined to the prosecution of spiritualist lawsuits. The illustration already suggested might be of great use in defending the safe-cracking profession; while in a green-goods case the requirement that a jury should be prepared to believe testimony that $10,000 in first-class greenbacks was put into a satchel and turned into waste paper on the way to the depot would be very useful in earning high fees. There is hardly any department of criminal effort which might not be benefited by the theory that the jury must believe the most incredible testimony, if furnished to order.

The developments of such theories of the legal profession are calculated to arouse our special wonder. But the trouble is that they leave the public esteem as an entirely undeveloped and dormant faculty.

ONCE MORE ON THE SHELF.

It is not the fault of the real estate agents, or of the reporters of the city press, if the Pennsylvania Railroad does not eventually get a new and handsome depot in the heart of the city. For three years or more the newspapers have been planning for that convenience. They have selected this site and that; they have purchased property for the road, drawn up designs for the new buildings—done everything in fact that an enterprising press, conscious of the requirements of the situation, could be expected to do; and finally when the prospect seemed most hopeful, and even the real estate agents began to believe in the transactions they were themselves represented as making, lo! there comes a cold, unsympathetic denial from the highest local authority of the road so inclusive in its negation as to shut out pretty much all such depot projects, past, present or immediately prospective.

However, this would but make more mysterious the recent unusual activity of real estate at high prices in the district in question, were there not one evident reason to give for it. That is simply the pressure for business room in the old part of the city. The tremendous rate of growth here for the past few years has compelled merchants to look out, not only for present accomodation, but to take into account also future necessities. This condition of things will of itself keep the real estate men and reporters active, even though the cherished depot project is laid away once again on the shelf.

AN INSTRUCTIVE CONTRAST.

While Pittsburg is enjoying a business aspect of almost unalloyed prosperity—with the exception of the merely local bank failure in Lawrenceville—Wall street is displaying a panicky feeling. The reason of the difference is not hard to discover, nor is it without sound business instruction.

Pittsburg's prosperity is based on the legitimate supply and the country's demand for iron and steel. It is based on conservative prices for whatever Pittsburg sells, and as a result the demand is expanding to an extent in excess of immediate supply that forces prices into an advancing tendency. New York, on the other hand, has been plunging into the trust speculations. Founded on equal disregard of the laws of trade and the laws of the country, these concerns were successful for a short time in getting up an inflation of their stocks and persuading the Wall street public to embark in them. The inevitable collapse has been hastened by the discovery that the laws do not permit themselves to be nullified without protest, and the shrinkage in four trust stocks alone during the past few months is between $100,000,000 and $150,000,000.

It is fashionable among Wall street organs to ascribe the panic of 1873 to granger legislation. The fact is, however, that it was caused by the reaction from an era of the wildest railway inflation—building roads on a capitalization of three or four times the amount of *bona fide* cash cost. The same feature has produced financial reverses both before and since that date. We presume, if any serious complications arise from the collapse of the trusts, Wall street will make haste to lay the responsibility somewhere else than on the dishonesty and inflation of those schemes.

Nevertheless it will be worth while to bear in mind the fact, shown by the contrast between Pittsburg and New York, that when legitimate business is kept up panics do not come. Those reverses are invariably produced by speculation and inflation.

REPUBLIC MAKERS WANTED.

The United States have always been ready to give the people of the old world, who still retain the burden of royalty or imperial despotism, the benefit of their experience in self-government, but now the time seems to have come for more practical aid in the transformation of institutions which is taking place slowly but surely in Europe. What we mean is that a company of experts in Republic making—combining bright minds of this continent with the more fiery spirits of South America—would find a field for remunerative labor in several parts of Europe. Talking of SouthernR epublicans the accomplished revolutionists of Brazil, who turned a monarchy into a Republic with no more fuss than if they had been breakfasting, ought to be very much sought after when the Latin races of Southern Europe determine to rule themselves.

Aside from the philanthropic aspect of the enterprise, it ought to be profitable. People oppressed by effete or any other kind of undesirable Kings, Emperors or Princes surely would be willing to pay for the rapid, easy and safe erection of Republics. In England, and we dare say in other countries, skillful hands could put up a Republic, "while you wait," as it were. There is money in it and honor, too.

BURNING UP FOOD.

The report that Kansas farmers are burning corn for fuel is regarded by some of our cotemporaries as indicating an economic saving. It may be so in one sense, as it is understood that the price of a bushel of corn in Kansas is actually less than the cost of a bushel of coal; but it is, nevertheless, an economic waste which is indicative of something wrong.

While it is natural, under certain circumstances, that an abundant yield of corn might make its cash market value so slight that it cannot bear the cost of transportation to market, and therefore cannot be promptly turned into cash, it ought to be worth more as the raw material which can be converted into staples that can be transported, such as pork or beef, than it is to burn up as fuel. What all the circumstances may be which subject the farmers to this loss may not be clear; but in the combinations which on one side sustain the cost of anthracite coal, and on the other are alleged to keep down the price of cattle and hogs, a partial explanation may be found of the circumstances under which Western farmers finding coal too dear to buy and corn too cheap to sell, are using the latter as fuel.

Illustrations of this sort, balanced by the difficulty of the workers in our cities to obtain an abundance of food, are decidedly strong indications that the financial methods of the day are levying undue burdens on the common people.

Now it is reported that at the last moment the multi-millionaires of New York will step in and capture the Congressional fancy by subscribing enough to the World's Fair fund to make the total up to $20,000,000. While this involves a decided change of heart on the part of the millionaires, it is to be hoped that it may prove true, for the reputation of the millionaires themselves. The same consideration also permits the hope that they will throw in enough to finish the Grant monument while they are about it.

THE proprietors of Florida winter resorts are now freshly painting their taverns and putting new coats of varnish on their alligators in order to let them present their best appearance to people from the North. In the meantime the oranges, the sole products of Florida which come North, continue as sour as ever.

THE deposit of a large surplus in the national banks by the United States Government is shown by the Secretary of the Treasury's report to be bad policy; but it is not shown to be any worse policy than keeping a large surplus idle in the Treasury itself.

JAY GOULD recently retired from active business once more, and a number of the other speculators in Wall street are making the discovery that several millions of what was once their money have retired with him.

THE refusal of the Court to appoint a receiver for the Lawrence Bank on the motion of the Auditor General, until certain formalities are complied with, puts that action back for at least 30 days. In the meantime the depositors will not be in a mood to share the holiday festivities. There is just one thing that would help them out of their gloom in this matter, viz: an early and favorable statement from the assignee, if the facts and figures of the situation at all warrant it.

THE Soudanese are on the march again with the expressed intention of wiping out Christian civilization. With recent disclosures as to the character of some parts of our civilization, the principal emotion inspired by this announcement is fear that the Soudanese will not succeed in their reformatory enterprise.

JAY GOULD'S subscriptions of $25,000 to the New York fund and $100,000 to the St. Louis fund, are both evidently based on the principle that it is well to subscribe liberally when you are safe against the subscription every being collected.

Now that the President's message is out it permits the invidious comment that one explanation of the way in which Miss Sangster kept the secret so successfully was that there was no secret in it worth telling.

THE coke and car famines have abated, as nearly together as effect can follow cause. The furnaces can now keep in active operation, and the coke regions can get rid of their surplus stock. Talk of $3 00 coke is heard; but with the memory before them of the effects of the last advance to that figure, the coke interests will probably recognize the wisdom of letting very well indeed alone, and of reaping the harvest of good profits at present prices.

THE assignee of the Lawrence Bank has about three weeks longer to discharge his duties before a receiver can take his place. If he can, before the expiration of that time, get out a good statement and show the creditors a good chance of getting their money back, his term may be indefinitely extended.

AN open switch was the cause of the last collision on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The discipline and equipment of that great line should be kept up to its old standard of having no open switches where they should be closed.

THE first edition of the *Congressional Record* and Congressional Directory appear this week. The departments of realistic literature and the production of waste paper are having a boom.

THE case of highway robbery which occurred on one of our leading avenues Tuesday night presents a variation from the usual robbery case, by the capture of one of the robbers on Wednesday. If the police can make that prompt work the rule instead of the exception, the thievish fraternity will be apt to seek other fields of industry.

THE first hippopotamus ever born in the United States has made its appearance in New York, and an exchange says: "Of course it will be named Chauncey." This must be in compliment to Mr. Depew's dining powers. It cannot be based on the hippopotamus' manly beauty or his genius for oratory.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad officials declare that the reported purchases of real estate for their company are cases of whole cloth construction; but the purchases by some one keep right along notwithstanding the denials.

FIRES and railroad accidents, of second-rate character, in the magnitude of their fatal results, are crowding each other pretty closely at present in the record of death-dealing achievements.

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

MARY ANDERSON is again visiting Lord Tennyson.

SECRETARY NOBLE left Washington yesterday for his home in St. Louis. He is expected to return the early part of next week.

MINISTER WHITELAW REID and Mrs. Reid have gone to the South of France. They will also visit Rome. They will be absent from Paris for a month.

MISS HATTIE BLAINE, the Secretary's youngest daughter, who is to make her debut in Wasnington society this winter, is described as the beauty of the family.

JAMES S. CARLTON, an aged man now living in Baltimore, Md., claims to have been the first discoverer of the peculiar effects of cocaine. He says that as early as 1849 he knew the properties of the drug and made use of it in his own family.

BRONSON HOWARD, the successful playwright, is a small, clean-cut man in middle life. He wears eyeglasses and a mustache. He does not look any more imaginative than does William D. Howells. In fact, these two successful wielders of the pen look more like brokers or bankers than like literary men.

THE Rev. R. Heber Newton is 49 years of age and has been a D. D. during nine and a quarter of them. His face is thin and guileless of hair, yet he has a grown-up son studying art in Paris, and three others whom he scrutinizes through a pincenez. His sermons are published in cold type 12 times a year, and he wears a turn-down collar.

NOT everyone knows that the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew has a brother who is a prosperous business man in Detroit. There this brother is affectionately known to everyone as "Larry," and for the same reason that someone was called Peter in one of Gilbert's comic poems, "because Peter was his name." When the father of the two Depew boys planned to give them both a collegiate education, the idea was for them to lay the foundations of the higher studies in the local academy. At the end of the first term the father got a bill for Chauncey's tuition, but none for Larry's. Lawrence had not been to the academy at all. It was found that he was clerking in a store in the village. That ended the attempt as far as Lawrence was concerned. He was permitted to stick to business.

A Limit to Man's Capabilities.

Franklin (Ga.) Banner.

A man may be in possession of various talents, and capable of enacting wonderful and noble deeds, but there is one thing which is an utter impossibility for him to do, and that is, he can't wink and work his ears at the same time. Nothing but the much-slandered, although intellectual mule has the gift to perform this marvelous act.

THE TOPICAL TALKER.

A Proper War to Petrify Rats—The Ash Wagon's Bells—Gen. Wiley and a Lady Who Wanted the Earth—The Danger of Too Much.

"How are you getting along with the chickens?" I asked an enterprising citizen who is determined to supply himself with eggs and poultry.

"Well enough, now," was the reply, "but the rats played the mischief at first. The plaguey brutes would steal a young chicken right under my nose. You see I house my chickens in the stable, and I was afraid to use Rough on Rats lest the chickens or the horse should get hold of it. But I've hit on a plan now which is clearing out the rats as fast as possible."

"New kind of trap, eh?"

"No. I've made a mixture of cement and flour, both dry, in equal parts, and have it about the stable. The chickens can eat it if they've a mind to without harm to themselves, but it fixes every rat forever that makes a meal of it. For as soon as a rat has eaten his fill of the cement and flour he feels thirsty and drinks water as soon as he can get it. The cement in the rat's interior turns to stone as soon as the water reaches it, and the result is a petrified rodent before he knows what's the matter with him. I haven't seen a rat for weeks."

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THOSE BELLS.

You may talk of your bells, my dear Mr. Poe—
You sang of a number a good while ago—
And I'm free to admit they're many that ring
Glad tidings to men, and that sort of thing.

And I mind me of Mathias, he of the play—
And the Polish Jew's sleigh bells they haunt me to-day—
But Errckman and Chatrain and Irving, I guess,
Small power would find in the bells I address.

For the bells I am hearing from morning till night,
Tell not of rejoicing, nor do they affright;
They ring o'er the neck of a broken-down horse,
And herald the ash-wagon's furious course.

H. J.

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SOME schoolmaster abroad, I plainly foresee, will call me down for the use of *Mathias* in the first line of the above chaste lyric's second verse. Pronounced as it is commonly, it would leave the line a foot short, but in the play of "The Bells," when it was given by Mr. Irving's company, the name was always pronounced as if spelt Mat-ee-yas, and that is the pronunciation I am out for. All cold, cruel critics, pedagogic or otherwise, will be pleased to take notice and jump on the writer elsewhere.

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FOR all the world I couldn't tell what sets me thinking of bothersome people, for the unfortunate wretch who is shut up in his house for a week with physical pains that are intermittent learns to welcome the sight of a visitor—no matter who it is—as I suppose a Siberian exile does the appearance of a messenger from the world without. Yet something or other has reminded me of General Wiley's experiences with the horde of pestering men and women who descended upon him when he had charge of the Department of Public Safety in the reorganization of battered Johnstown.

The other day I heard a story which illustrates some of the trials General Wiley encountered in his position. A certain woman who came to Johnstown on a very charitable and honorable mission went to General Wiley's headquarters the night she arrived and asked him to send an orderly with her to put up her tent. General Wiley directed the orderly to raise the tent and make it habitable to the best of his ability. The orderly obeyed orders and returned in due time to headquarters. Hardly had he arrived when the distinguished woman trotted into the General's presence and said: "Oh, General, could you let me have an orderly again. I want the tent turned around the other way."

"Certainly, madam," said General Wiley. The orderly disappeared with the lady and again returned. Once more upon his heels came the lady with a request for an orderly to take her trunk up to the tent from the depot. This was done and then for the fourth time the petitioner again appeared with a request for an orderly to move her tent a few feet higher up the hill. Exactly what General Wiley said I don't know, but it was something like this: "Madam, you can take all the orderlies I have, and have them turn your tent upside down, or on its edge, or any way you please," and when the great lady was gone the handsome soldier made some editorial remarks whose strength and size could not be conveyed in smaller type than long primer.

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No wonder that when that clear-headed, business-like woman of affairs, Mrs. Dr. Easton, went into General Wiley's headquarters at Johnstown, and asked him simply to point out to her from his tent door the Bureau of Information and declined his offer to send an officer to show her the way, he broke out in astonished pleasure: "You are the first woman, Mrs. Easton, who has not wanted half dozen orderlies and all the staff officers to escort her over this mud patch!"

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TOOS.

Too much of anything is bad—
Too much tall talking in a lad;
Too many simpers in a maid;
A magistrate too much afraid
Of rogues who run a city ward;
Too much of boarding houses' board;
Too much of letters Presidential,
And too much talk that's transcendental;
Too many courses at a dinner;
Too many judges of a sinner;
Too many Christians bound to fight,
All certain they alone are right;
Too many haunts for "easy-speaking;"
Too many hustlers office seeking;
For baseball far too many players,
Who pitch in lies in heavy layers;
In fact the toos are, more's the pity—
Too many for this simple ditty.

H. J.

JAPAN WANTS INFORMATION

As to the Proper Mode of Stock Gambling and Speculation.

CHICAGO, December 4.—T. Ogawa, a member of the Organization Committee of the Tokio, Japan, Bourse, is at the Grand Pacific, on his way to New York. He is on an important mission to the United States. Said he to a reporter: "There are at present in Japan 12 rice and five stock exchanges. The licenses under which they are now operated expire June 1, 1891, after which time it is desired by the Japanese Government and the principal exchange managers that certain improved methods should be introduced, and for this purpose the aid and earnest co-operation of leading merchants and business men of Japan were invited. In order to better bring about the result, it was thought best to institute inquiries both in Europe and America as to practical methods, both present and past, of conducting exchanges there in vogue; and I was appointed one of a commission for collecting such data. My questions would be based upon the practices of the exchanges in Japan, for which reason many indications of dissimilar methods observed in American exchanges will be found. Much is expected by my people as to the result of the report which my commission will make, and for this reason I respectfully go about bothering your board of trade and exchange people."

Among the things Mr. Ogawa will ask Chicago business men will be those concerning the capital stock and share holders, the steps to secure permission from the Federal or State Government for the establishment of exchanges, and the relations which exist between the Federal or State Governments and the exchanges in regard to the business of the latter; members of the exchanges, departments of the exchange hall, terms for future or direct delivery price, and limitation of amount of transactions; securities, breaches of contract, and penalties, the relations between members or brokers of the exchanges and principals who delegate business to them, and kindred subjects. Mr. Ogawa will occupy a year in America gathering his information.

EASTERN BAR IRON MEN

Decide That a Change of Prices at Present is Inexpedient.

PHILADELPHIA, December 4.—Pursuant to a call issued November 25 by President Oliver Williams, a meeting of the Eastern Bar Iron Association was held here to-day for an interchange of opinion as to the condition of the trade. All present seemed to consider the business in a promising condition, most of them reporting that they were filled with orders for the remainder of the year.

The general seaboard price is 2 cents per pound, and it was deemed inexpedient to change prices at this time. It was, however, decided to hold another meeting here on Friday, December 20, to carefully consider the question of extras and other important matters for the new year.

A Wonderful Woman.

From the Chicago Tribune.]

A Jamaica girl who is an orphan has refused 37 offers of marriage. She is worth $1,000,000. The wonder is that the number of offers is so small—and it would not be if she lived in New York.

LEGEND OF KANE-AU-KAI.

A Stone That Brings Marvelous Luck to Hawaiian Fishermen.

Paradise of the Pacific, Honolulu.]

Kane-au-kai is the name of a stone near Waimea, on the Island of Oahu. It has a very curious legend connected with it. Many years ago—how many, this deponent saith not—the fishermen of Waimea went out on a morning to fish. They cast their nets as usual, but on taking them up, found they had caught nothing. They moved a little away to some other spot, but wish no better success. They changed again, but failed. After these futile attempts had been often repeated, they were about to haul in their nets and return homeward, for the gods of the sea seemed, that day, at least, to be unpropitious. However, they determined, before leaving, to try once again. This time the net was loaded. They supposed, from the weight, that some monster of the deep was in the meshes.

On hauling the net ashore, they found nothing in it but a stone. The stone was flung into the sea, another cast of the net followed, and again it came up heavy. There was in it—a stone, and amazed were they to find it the same stone they had already flung into the sea. A second time the offending stone was cast into the deep, and the fishermen moved off to a new location. One more attempt was made at fishing, when, a third time, up came the identical stone. The fishermen were by this time enraged. With vigorous strokes, and fierce visage out rowed they far away seaward, and tossed the intruding stone overboard.

Certain that now they were rid of it, they retired to their fishing grounds and proceeded, on the spur of fresh excitement, to ply their labors. The net filled and now they pulled shoreward with many congratulations. They rejoiced in the prospect of a good return to offset the adversities of the morning. Out of the net came—the stone, only that and nothing more. Awed now by its miraculous reappearance, they carried it reverently to land, and kneeling around, paid it divine honors. Returning to their work, they cast their net, and now were they rewarded with the finest haul of fish ever they had taken. Thus runs the legend, and, to this day, on returning from the harvest of the ocean, the first fish taken by the head of the party is laid, for future good luck, on the stone Kane-au-kai.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE APPOINTED.

A Prominent Kansas Lawyer Named for the Supreme Bench.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of David J. Brewer, of Kansas, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

David J. Brewer, the newly appointed Associate Justice, is about 50 years old, and a native of Smyrna, Asia Minor. His father, Rev. Josiah Brewer, was a missionary to that country when the Justice was born, but returned to this country when David was 3 years old. The appointee graduated from Yale College, by a strange coincidence, in the same class with Judge Brown, of Detroit, and John Mason Brown, of Kentucky, both of whom were prominently named in connection with the appointment. After a year's study of the law in New York City, Mr. Brewer removed to Kansas, where he early took a prominent place in his profession. He served two terms of six years each on the bench of the Supreme Court of that State, and had entered upon the third term when President Arthur appointed him Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, to succeed George W. McCrary.

Justice Brewer is a nephew of Justice Stephen J. Field, his mother having been a member of the famous Field family. The appointment is generally well received. Justice Miller, over whose circuit Justice Brewer has presided, speaks of him in the warmest terms, ranking him among the ablest of Judges on the bench. Dr. Morrison says the appointment will give satisfaction to all parties in Kansas.

THE OLD QUESTION ONCE MORE.

The Problem of Settling Virginia's Debt Again Before the Legislature.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, December 4.—At noon to-day the Virginia Legislature, elected in the contest of November 5, was opened. Both branches are overwhelmingly Democratic. In the Senate that party has 31 of the 40 members, and in the House 85 of the 100. Soon after the two houses were organized Governor Fitzhugh Lee, who will be succeeded on January 1 next by Captain Philip McKinney, sent in his last annual message. The feature of this paper is its treatment of the debt, the question which has been the cause of so much political strife in this State for the past 12 years.

Some of the best financiers think that Governor Lee, in this message, has come nearer a solution of this question than any of his predecessors.

OVER A MILLION A MONTH.

The Increase in Internal Revenue as Compared With Last Year.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—The total collections of internal revenue for the first four months of the fiscal year were $46,783,350, an increase of $4,639,364, as compared with the collections during the corresponding period of the last year.

The increase has averaged over $1,000,000 a month, and was principally due to the increased consumption of spirits, tobacco and fermented liquors. The increase on spirits alone was $2,398,165. The receipts for October, 1889, were $568,558 greater than for October, 1888.

THEY WANT NO SUNDAY LAWS.

Missouri Citizens Object to Compulsory Observance of the Sabbath.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—Senator Cockrell to-day presented a memorial of citizens of Ralls and Pike counties, Mo., remonstrating against the passage of any bill for the observance of Sunday, or any other religious institution or rite, and also against any amendment to the Constitution, providing for religious instruction in the public schools.

It prays that the Government be kept strictly secular, and that church and state be entirely separate.

ON THE MESSAGE.

NEW YORK *Evening World* (Dem): Though tinged with bitter partisanship the message is an important one and deserving of the careful consideration of every American citizen.

NEW YORK *Herald* (Dem): President Harrison's message is a plain, business document, well written and making recommendations strictly in the line of the Republican platform.

PHILADELPHIA *Inquirer* (Rep): President Harrison has given Congress a thoroughly old-fashioned message. It is conservative and yet decisive, unpretentious except as to length, and does not attempt to usurp any of the functions of the legislative branch of the government.

CLEVELAND *Leader* (Rep): The dominant characteristic of President Harrison's first message to Congress is its strong Republicanism. It expresses and illustrates the spirit of progressive and patriotic Republican policy in every paragraph. It is the address of an earnest and thoughtful executive.

PHILADELPHIA *Press* (Rep): It is the strongest proof at once of the prosperity of the country and the prudent common sense of President Harrison that, save on four or five subjects, his recommendations in regard to the vast work of Federal Administration urge a policy which every good citizen will approve.

PHILADELPHIA *Times* (Ind. Dem): The President's first message to Congress is just such a cautious, conservative paper as was to have been expected from him. If any one looked to Mr. Harrison for a bold declaration of party policy, like that conveyed in Mr. Cleveland's famous message to the Congress before this, the expectation was hardly justified by his past deliverances and will certainly not be realized by the present.

NEW YORK *Tribune* (Rep): Its most striking characteristic is the absence of pretense, exaggeration or rhetorical flourish, and there is no attempt to enlarge upon especial topics for the sake of catching temporary popular applause or partisan advantage. It has the tone throughout of conscious strength and sincerity, and of profound conviction that the people will unwaveringly sustain the national policies to which they gave approval by their votes one year ago.

NEW YORK *Sun* (Dem): For originality, grasp of public questions and sense of perspective in the statement of the condition of national affairs, General Harrison's message compares unfavorably with the first message sent to Congress by Mr. Hayes twelve years ago. The weakest man that ever occupied the White House had more to offer to Congress in the way of information and suggestion, and offered it with a more vigorous individuality of thought and expression than the present individuality of the thought and expression than the present chief executive of the United States can exhibit or command.

AFTERNOON COLONG.

Miss Lily Walker Entertains Handsomely at the Walker Mansion on Western Avenue—Superb Appointments in Every Detail.

Fully 150 ladies called at the Walker residence on Western avenue yesterday afternoon in response to invitations issued by Miss Lily Walker to an afternoon tea.

Mrs. D. T. Watson, a sister of Miss Walker's, was there, as she was at the charming reception given a short time ago by her sister-in-law, Miss Jane Watson, the honored guest. She was robed in a handsome gown of rose pink silk, gracefully draped with white lace and betraying itself in every fold as a Parisian creation.

In the handsome drawing room where the receiving was carried on, in the group of assistants were to be found a charming aggregation of ladies noted for their ready tact and admirable conversational powers. They were Mrs. Scaife, Mrs. Squire, Mrs. J. Scully, Mrs. J. O. Horne, Mrs. Pontefract, Mrs. Proctor, Mrs. Watson, Miss Catherwood, Miss Reed, Miss Newport, Miss Boyle and Miss Watson.

The floral decorations were unusually fine, the hall, of such dimensions as to admit of profuse decorations, was one mass of tropical and other foliage plants, a handsome bronze newel lamp was beautifully trimmed with smilax and the chandeliers were festooned with the same glossy green vine.

Roses were the flowers favored on this occasion, and it was hard to decide which was the prettier drawing room, the front one, with its warm crimson American beauties, and Bennett's abounding in every conceivable nook and corner of the corresponding room with its wealth of pure white blossoms. There was no attempt at any set form of decorations, but simply an abundance of sweetly fragrant flowers placed where they would most delight the senses.

One very noticeable feature in the front room was an exquisite little malachite stand, on which was placed a transparent vase, low and flat, and filled with the rarest of orchids.

The dining room was a poem in pink; La France roses, with their delicate coloring and exquisite perfume made it a very attractive spot in which to partake of all the dainty eatables that imagination could suggest.

The buffet and mantel were both burdened with an abundance of this ever popular flower. The table, which was star shaped, had for a center piece an elegant vase of Dresden china, filled with the choicest of roses and perched on the side some half dozen seagulls. J. R. & A. Murdoch had charge of the floral work, and Hagan, following the Eastern style, served the refreshments on trays, and such a feast. There were truffles and terrapin, oysters and salads, ices and fruits, glaces and cakes of every description, tea, coffee and chocolate.

Tobrge Bros., from a screen of foliage, furnished delightful music and nothing was lacking to make the tea what it was, a most brilliant success.

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THE LAFAYETTE'S RECEPTION.

A Fashionable Gathering in New Turner Hall Last Night.

New Turner Hall, on Forbes street, was thronged last night with a fashionable gathering of young people in response to the invitations sent out by the Lafayette Club, the new social organization on the hill. Two hundred invitations had been issued and over 180 couples answered to the call for an evening's enjoyment. It is needless to say that their anticipations were realized to the fullest degree. The grand march was led by the President, O. A. Corcoran, assisted by Miss Aggie McGee. They were followed by about 100 couples, nearly all of them being in full dress. Gernert's orchestra furnished the music for the dancing, which was continued until 2 o'clock. Supper was served at midnight by the caterer of the club. The Committee of Arrangements were: F. H. McCarthy, A. B. Patterson, W. J. Wiseman, T. J. Donahue, C. McSwigan and S. E. Marks.

Social Chatter.

DUQUESNE LODGE No. 95, I. O. F. S. of L., will entertain their friends at Turner Hall, Forbes street, Pittsburg, this evening. Music by Gernert Bros. The Committee of Arrangements includes Robert Rascovar, Meyer Streng, B. N. Jacobs, Gerson Streng, Joseph Crown, Emanuel Dreifus, Samuel Levine.

THE Young Ladies' Missionary Society of the Seventh U. P. Church, Forty-fourth street, gives a pretty entertainment this evening, at which a Japanese wedding will be celebrated.

THE Poverty German Club will meet for the first time Friday evening, December 13, at the residence of Mrs. J. H. Ricketson, on Ridge avenue.

MRS. FORCE, of Center avenue, gives a large euchre party this evening, and fashionable society will be well represented.

MISS CORA MCKELVEY, of the East End, entertains the members of the Teaspoon Club to-day.

AN enjoyable programme by the Beethoven Club in Hamilton's Hall this afternoon.

OVER FIVE HUNDRED BILLS

Introduced by Senators Yesterday, Very Few of Them Being New.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—The first bill introduced in the Senate in the Fifty-first Congress came from Senator Sherman, and was aimed at trusts. It is identical with the anti-trust bill, reported by him last year from the Committee on Finance. It declares all trusts unlawful, gives persons power to recover in courts whenever articles are advanced in value by combinations, and declares officers of trusts guilty of misdemeanors. Among other bills introduced were the following:

By Mr. Reagan, to define trusts and provide penalties for them: also, for the free coinage of silver; also, to repeal the act for the sale of bonds to redeem legal tender notes. (He gave notice that he would address the Senate to-morrow on the latter bill.) By Mr. Dawes, extending the pension laws. By Mr. Cameron, to encourage the commercial marine. By Mr. Stewart, to provide for the free coinage of both gold and silver, and for the issuance of coin certificates, to circulate as money. By Mr Blair, for the establishment and temporary support of common schools; also, joint resolution proposing amendment to the Constitution allowing woman suffrage and prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic liquors; by Mr. Vance, to repeal the civil service law; by Mr. Voorhees, for the payment of arrears of pensions from the date of death or discharge; by Mr. Cullom, to revive the grade of General of the army; by Mr. Farwell, to perpetuate the national banking system; by Mr. Hawley, to revive the grade of Lieutenant General of the army; by Mr. Davis, granting pensions to ex-soldiers and sailors incapacitated for manual labor and dependent on relatives; by Mr. Mitchell, to prohibit objectionable foreign immigration, encourage desirable immigration, and defend American labor; also for 1 cent letter postage; also for the admission of Idaho as a State; by Mr. Frye, for the appointment of a commission on alcoholic liquor traffic; by Mr. Pierce, for the inspection of live stock about to be slaughtered for consumption in some state or country other than that in which slaughtered, and prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles; by Mr. Mitchell, extending the Mexican pension act to all who served 30 days or more in any war since 1846; by Mr. Turpie, granting a pension of 1 cent a month for each day's service in the army during the late war; by Senator Dolph, providing for fortifications and other sea coast defenses, as recommended by the board appointed by President Cleveland to select the ports at which fortifications are most urgently needed. Among the ports selected are San Francisco, the lake ports, New Orleans, Galveston, Portland, Ore., and San Diego. The bill appropriates for the purpose $15,377,800 to be expended over a period of 12 years.

Altogether 505 bills were presented, against 598 on the first bill day two years ago. Most of the measures proposed were bills that failed to become laws during the last Congress.

Chilly Days in Ohio.

From the Boston Herald.]

The Ohio man is not pervading the National Government so much as he was. He didn't get the Presidency this time; he lost the Speakership, and now he has been informed that he can't have the vacancy on the Supreme bench. It is a cold season for Ohio, but the other 41 States are keeping their toes warm.

THE PITTSBURG STAGE.

NAT C. GOODWIN, in his new play, "A Gold Mine," will appear at the Grand Opera House next week. The comedy was written by Brander Matthews and George H. Jessop, and contains a bright and clever plot. It is pronounced one of the funniest and best plays of the season. Nat Goodwin is always welcome here. Seats are now on sale for this engagement.

THE Bijou has a great attraction next week—Clara Morris and a competent company in an excellent repertoire. On Monday and Thursday "Camille" will be presented; Tuesday and Friday, the new play, "Helene;" Wednesday, Saturday matinee and Saturday evening, "Renée de Moray." Miss Morris has not been in Pittsburg for several years, but she will be none the less welcome.

"MY PARTNER," an old-time favorite, is the attraction at Harris' Theater next week. The company is said to be a good one, and everybody knows that the play is always pleasing.

LESTER & WILLIAMS' London Specialty Company, which is made up of the best variety talent in the country, will be at Harry Williams' Academy next week.

THE World's Museum and the Casino have attractions that are drawing crowds daily.

NEW YORK NEWS NOTES.

A Struggle With a Madman.

[NEW YORK BUREAU SPECIALS.]

NEW YORK, December 4.—A tall, lean, well-dressed man entered the furniture store of R. C. Cashin, in Sixth avenue, this morning, and quietly asked the proprietor: "Why do you persecute me?" "I persecute you!" exclaimed Mr. Cashin, "you must be crazy." Without replying, the young man drew a 38-caliber revolver from his pocket and pointed it at the furniture dealer. Before he could pull the trigger Cashin grabbed the weapon. In the struggle the revolver was discharged, the bullet passing diagonally through the furniture man's right hand near the wrist. Mr. Cashin, who is a strong man, wrestled with his assailant and threw him upon a lounge. The stranger struggled away from him, however, and knocked down, with the butt of his revolver, the bookkeeper, who hurried to his employer's assistance. The stranger raised the weapon to shoot again at Mr. Cashin, but was caught and thrown by two clerks before he had time to pull the trigger. He was sent directly to a police court, where he was held in $6,000 bail. He gave his name as Frank Melen. He believed that Mr. Cashin, whom he met in 1886 in a boarding house, had ruined his life by hypnotizing him almost daily for the last two years. He was formerly an expert draughtsman, he said, but his ability to work had lately been destroyed by Cashin's influence. Melen acted in an altogether rational manner. Cashin says he is crazy.

Couldn't Tell Who Cut Him.

Early this morning a hatless man staggered up Third avenue, near the Park, with his throat cut and his shirt front covered with frozen blood. A policeman who met him called an ambulance and sent him to a hospital. At noon the man regained his senses sufficiently to say he was Christian Rapp, an employe of the New York Central Railway, and that he did not know how he got his throat cut. He was paid off yesterday and got drunk early in the evening. He was thrown out of a saloon at midnight, and that is the last he remembers of his spree. There are no indications of an attempt at suicide. The police are looking for two men whom they suspect of trying to do the killing. Rapp will probably recover.

His Execution Again Stayed.

The counsel of Charles Mellvaine, sentenced to be killed by electricity between December 9 and 16 for having murdered Christian W. Lucca, a Brooklyn grocer, has filed a notice of appeal. A day for the argument of the case will be set shortly. The filing of the appeal stays the execution without an order from any Judge.

Thousands of Cigars Seized.

The United States District Attorney has brought suit in the United States District Court to secure the condemnation of 261,000 cigars and 3,500 pounds of tobacco recently seized in a Pearl street cigar factory, because the manufacturers failed to comply with the law which fixes the sizes of the boxes in which the goods are packed and provides that they be properly stamped.

Too Much Sympathy for Murderers.

Henry Morgenweck, a German painter convicted of manslaughter in shooting and killing his stepson, John Kirchner, on August 12, was arraigned for sentence to-day before Judge Martine. He was sentenced to State's prison for 16 years and 11 months, and in imposing sentence Judge Martine said: "Human life is held too cheaply in this community. There seems to be a maudlin feeling in behalf of those who commit crime—a feeling entirely for the slayer and little feeling of sympathy or kindness for the slain. Too frequently, when persons are killed there is an attempt in various ways to create sympathy for the person who kills, rather than punish him or her for the crime committed. This is entirely wrong, and the ends of justice in this manner are not served."

Perjured Himself for New Clothes.

One year ago James W. McCabe, a Brooklyn stevedore, got a decree of absolute divorce from his wife, on the ground that she had been intimate with his brother. The principal witness against Mrs. McCabe was her 15-year-old son William. To-day Mrs. McCabe, through her counsel, asked that the divorce be reopened, because it had been procured by means of the perjured testimony of her son. In an affidavit young McCabe confessed to-day that his story in court was false from beginning to end, that he had told it at the instance of his father, who had promised him a suit of clothes and a horse and wagon in case the divorce was granted. The judge reserved his decision.

BIG PRICES FOR EVERYTHING.

Marvelous Arithmetical Calculations Made by Gotham Fair Managers.

New York Sun.]

"Talk about high prices," said a well-known fair manager a few evenings ago, "you will never know what large estimates business men can put upon the value of their goods until you have seen the list of donations to a fair. A contribution of stationery will be valued at $40, when I can go right to the same man's store and buy it for $4. A $50 sofa pillow would be dear at $5, and sets of china marked at $26 50, or something like that, when exhibited in store windows, are put down at $100 when contributed to a fair.

"I've heard insurance men complain of the way men figure up the value of a stock when they come to make up a schedule of losses after a fire, but that trouble isn't a circumstance to that of the manager of a fair, who is expected to realize $50,000 off of donations that wouldn't bring $5,000 at a sale."

CLERK M'PHERSON'S APPOINTMENTS.

The House Clerkships Given to Minnesota and Pennsylvania Men.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—Clerk McPherson has made the following appointments: Charles R. McKenney, of Minnesota, to be Enrolling Clerk, vice King, of Illinois, and Judson Holcomb, of Pennsylvania, to be Index Clerk, vice Otley, of Virginia. The appointees formerly held the places to which they have been reappointed.

Ezra L. Moorehouse, of New York, has been appointed Assistant Librarian of the House, vice Barnett.

A Sure Way to Do It.

Chicago Tribune.]

To remove a wart: Rub it with a piece of silver taken from a calf that was killed in the dark of the moon, at the same time repeating the alphabet backward. Then with a pearl-handled knife that has never been used before, cut carefully around the root of the wart, seize the excrescence itself firmly with a pair of strong nippers, and jerk it out.

TRI-STATE TRIFLES.

A BEAVER FALLS paper tells a preposterous story about an old man who has been dried up by the natural gas fires in his house, until his weight is hardly that of a 7-year-old child. Of late, also, it has